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REBELLION AND CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

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THE disputes which have for some time past convulsed this neighbouring kingdom, have at length been brought to a crisis, which no man could have foreseen or supposed. The relation of what PARIS has been during last week, fills the mind with horror; and although we have all seen and felt the sad effects of an unlicensed populace in our own country, at the time of that dreadful conflagration in London during the riots in 1780, yet even that melancholy event was far short of the general distress which not only is felt in Paris, but in the neighbourhood for many leagues around it.

We have no period in the history of Europe since the time of CHARLES the IX. of France, in 1572, affording so striking an example of a distracted Government, and the bloodshed of a civil war, as that which France now exhibits, No personal safety,—no protection of property, and the lives of the first men in the state in such momentary danger, as to oblige them to fly their country, and seek an asylum in this land of liberty. Such is the picture of Paris at this instant; and rebellion has so widely spread, that no one can judge where it will have an end. All public business is stopped, the whole system and strength of government annihilated, and even the King and Queen obliged to shut themselves up in the palace of Versailles with a strong guard for their own security.

The faithful relation of the history of this awful period, must be a matter of the strongest curiosity. Many false rumours will, no doubt, be circulated, for the time is auspicious to those of an inventive genius, and erroneous accounts must of necessity go abroad, where the REAL transactions cannot be obtained. As a proof of this, we should notice the WORLD Newspaper of Saturday, which announces that the UNIVERSITY of PARIS was levelled to the ground, that the King had dissolved the States General, and that he had erected a standard for his partizans to flock to. We are particularly happy in having an opportunity to gratify the expectations of our friends, by recording the circumstances attending this period in a full and authentic manner. They are sufficiently dreadful without any exaggeration.

The following is the substance of some dispatches received officially on Saturday evening, and confirmed by the Duke of DORSET'S messenger of yesterday, as well as by several foreigners of distinction, who are arrived in London for personal safety.

The public are already in possession of M. NECKER'S dismission yesterday se'nnight, which was followed by a total change in the French Cabinet. It does not appear that M. NECKER'S removal was in consequence of any ill will which the KING bore him; on the contrary, his Majesty shewed him every mark of respect; and it is even said, advised him to resign. It was, however, this change in Administration, which was the immediate consequence of the present violent commotions.

They began on the Monday morning, and have continued unremittingly ever since. It cannot now be said that the present violences are the effect of a mere unlicenced mob, but they are the acts of the public at large. The concurrent voice of the nation demands a new constitution, nor do we foresee that any power can resist it.

On Monday the people joined in greater numbers than they had hitherto done, and seemed determined to be revenged for the insult which they said was offered to them, by removing Mr. NECKER. Previous thereto the mob had destroyed several of the toll-gates belonging to Government in the vicinity of Paris, as well as the books belonging to the Excise Officers, by which very large entries of goods passed without paying the revenue, and every part of the metropolis exhibited a scene of riot.

The regular troops held for the protection of Paris were persuaded to join the people; they were encamped in the *Champ de Mars*, to the number of 3000 men, and marched to the *Hotel of Invalids*, a building in the out-skirts of the city. The invalids joined the rest, and brought away all the great guns, and other ammunition, belonging to the Hospital. With this reinforcement the people then attacked the Bastile Prison, which they soon made themselves masters of, and released all the State Prisoners confined there, among whom was Lord MAZARINE an Irish Nobleman, who had been confined for debt near 30 years. The Prisoners in the other Jails were freed in like manner, excepting such as were under sentence of death, whom they hung up within the Prison. This seemed to argue a premeditated design, as well as great caution.

On attacking the Bastile they secured the Governor, the MARQUIS DE L'AUNEY, and the Commandant of the Garrison, whom they conducted to the *Place de Grieve*, the place of public execution, where they beheaded them, stuck their heads on tent poles, and carried them in triumph to the *Palais Royal*, and through the streets of Paris. The MARQUIS DE L'AUNEY was particularly odious to the people, from the nature of his employment, and it is therefore no wonder that he should be singled out amongst the first victims of their resentment.

The *Hotel de Ville*, or Mansion-house, was the place that was next attacked. M. de FLESSIL, the *Prevot de Marchand*, or Lord Mayor, had made himself obnoxious by attempting to read publicly some instructions he had received from the King. In doing this he was stabbed in several places, his head cut off, and carried away. M. de CROSNE, the *Lieutenant de Police*, shared the same fate, only that he was hung up in the public streets.

Several other violent excesses have been committed. The Due de LATREMOUILLE, and many other Noblemen the friends of the King, who voted against the *Tiers Etat*, the people have confined in prison. The Duc de LUXEMBOURG, one of the most conspicuous of that order, got away with some difficulty, and arrived in London on Saturday night with all his family. The Duc de CHATELET, Colonel of the King's Guard, very narrowly escaped assassination. He was mounted on horseback, attended by some Hussars, and the people were about to stop him, when some of them called out to let him escape, adding, *that though he was a rascal, they would not take away his life.*

The number of armed men in Paris is supposed to amount to 300,000 men, and they call themselves the Militia. The way by which so many people have procured arms is, that all the public store-houses where weapons were lodged, have been broken open, as well as several private houses plundered, which they thought contained them.

The Queen and the Count d'Artois are the principal persons of the public detestation. Large rewards have been offered for both, and *placards* or hand bills are posted at every avenue of the streets, offering 500,000 livres for the Queen's head. This has been done to inflame the spirit of licentiousness, as no one has presumed to stand forth to pay such a sum, the reward of course is nugatory; it however shews the temper of the times.

The busts of the Duke of Orleans and M. Necker have been made in wax and carried about Paris in triumph: All the public places of amusement are shut up for fear of a riot and being destroyed, and several skirmishes have taken place among the troops in the different interests.

It is generally believed that the Count d'Artois is fled to Spain; the Queen is supposed to be with the King at Versailles. His Majesty does not appear to be so much disliked by the people, for it is not considered that the late measures were of his advising, but rather that he was persuaded to them by the Queen's junto.

Marshall Broglio, finding his army not sufficient to withstand the people in a general attack, and perhaps more from a fear that they might catch the spark of rebellion, and desert, if suffered to be widely distributed, has withdrawn himself with his whole force, and is entrenched at Versailles, in the front of the Palace, with a view to protect the Royal Family.

The Duke of Orleans is the popular character. The people have offered to declare him *Lieutenant General du Royaume*, or Lieutenant Governour of the kingdom, which would place him at the head of public affairs. This offer the Duke has declined.

All the houses belonging to the King's party have been more or less attacked and plundered. The servants have been forced to surrender up the musquets, pistols, and such other weapons, and join the multitude. In short the mob has risen to a degree of ferocity, unexampled in the annals of the country.

All the corn magazines belonging to government near Paris have been broken open and stripped, and several large supplies coming from different parts of the country for the use of the King's army have been stopped. What adds therefore to the horror of the scene is, that in the midst of this licentiousness, while large quantities of corn and provisions are destroyed, several hundred thousands are perishing for want.

The roads about the country are become extremely dangerous and unsafe, from the deserters and rabble who have been freed from the public prisons. Several persons on the road to Calais have been robbed and ill treated.

M. Necker is certainly gone to Geneva, though no one has heard of him since he left Versailles after his dismission. It was reported he came to England.

Lord Mazarine who was freed from the Bastile, had nearly been stopped at Calais on Friday on his way here. He was with two other gentlemen, his companions in misfortune, and being all extremely mean and shabbily dressed, were suspected for bad persons, and no one seemed desirous to embark in the packet with them. He was at length obliged to declare himself; on landing at Dover, his Lordship was the first to jump out of the boat, and in the fullness of his joy, and in gratitude to Heave for his deliverance, immediately fell on his knees, and kissing the ground thrice, exclaimed. "*God bless this Land of Liberty.*"

The Marquis de Bievre was the first person who arrived in London, in flying from the tumults of Paris. He arrived on Saturday at noon, and the accounts he brought with him were so unexpected, that they were at first not credited. He came, as most people have done who are since arrived, without any equipage whatever, or even a change of linen, so anxious were people in general to get away from France.

Besides the noblemen and their families who are already arrived in London, several more are hourly expected; among others, the Princess de Lamballe, Madame de Chabane, the Marquis de la Palice and his family &c.

POSTCRIPT.

The value of this paper will be best known by the speed of our communications, for we think we can venture to pronounce, that what follows will appear in no other morning print of this day. The information is only known to a very few people.

The King, hearing of the riots that had happened in Paris on the Monday and Tuesday, and the massacre of those friends most devoted to his interest, became extremely fearful and unhappy of what might probably follow, unless some effectual means were taken to stop the progress of the rebellion. His Majesty accordingly resolved to step forward himself, and like a tender and anxious father of his people, to risque even his own safety in the public cause. Reports had been invidiously spread abroad, that he had entrenched himself behind the battery of the Marshall de Broglio's army, and was determined to try his strength, and risque the consequences of an open rupture. This report gained considerable force, by the measures which the Marshall had thought it prudent to take for the security of the Royal Family, by uniting his whole force at Versailles near the palace, where the national Assembly was sitting.

On Wednesday at noon, therefore, the King surrendered himself to the Assembly while they were sitting. On his entrance, an universal applause succeeded, and shortly after he read a speech, the contents of which are to the following purport:

"That his Majesty had convened the states of the Kingdom from the purest motives of love of his people, and for the general good. That he was concerned to see what had been the consequence of it. He said that many injurious attempts had been made in the National Assembly to mislead the people's minds, by insinuating that troops had been assembled to controul its proceedings, and having fully contradicted such an insinuation:

His Majesty next noticed the riots in Paris, and after lamenting them very pathetically, he told the States, that if the army which he had assembled for the best of purposes, and for the general tranquility proved offensive to them, and overawed their proceedings, *he should immediately give orders for its being withdrawn from Versailles.* He entreated the assembly to take the disturbances in Paris into its immediate consideration, that any further misfortunes might be prevented."

The King had no sooner finished this speech, than there was an universal shout of *Vive le Roi*,—LONG LIVE THE KING.

The King, however, takes no notice that he should guide his future conduct by the opinion and wishes of the States-General.

On his Majesty's being withdrawn, the *Assembly* immediately resolved on a deputation of 84 members, who were to repair to Paris and endeavour to restore tranquility by their presence.

The Archbishop of Paris is among the number of those who have been sacrificed to the people's rage. He was assassinated at Versailles on Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning.

The city of Paris is entirely surrounded with a guard, and not a soul suffered to go out who has any appearance of opulence. Those who have escaped, have done it under a disguise, with no other cloaths on them but what they wore. The town has been put under contribution, and a tax levied on every person according to their circumstances, both in men and money.

The scene has been so busy as well as riotous, that a very few letters are in England, which relate the circumstances of this rebellion. From the reports which were yesterday in circulation, and related to us, we know that the greatest falsehoods and absurdities, are told in this affair, many of which no doubt will appear in print.

PARIS, July 9.

YESTERDAY evening dispatches were received by the Duke of DORSET's Courier from Paris.

A general calm has succeeded the troubles that have agitated the State for many months past. The revolution in the change of Government appears to be complete; and we find the States General now sitting as one great National Assembly, digesting acts for the future legislation of the kingdom.

To give every due consideration to the subjects which are to be brought forward, the Assembly has divided itself into 30 different Committes, which are each privately to prepare those regulation that are afterwards to be publicly discussed in the great body of the nation. This mode will certainly accelerate business, and probably prevent much political mischief. It is the more necessary, since there is scarce a single deputation but has received some kind of instruction from its electors. The interests of the general body may therefore be supposed to be extremely various.

Nothing appears to have more tended to a general reconciliation, than the appointment of one President, in the person of the ARCHBISHOP of VIENNA. By this each order admits itself to be now incorporate with the other two. It is certain that unanimity was never more wanted, and there was no other way to obtain it, but by the Nobility joining the third Estate. It is however probable, that this coalition would not have been so speedy, but for his MAJESTY's having requested them most earnestly to do it.

It was occasioned by the following circumstance:—

The day after the KING held the last royal sittings at Versailles, was the time when the mob had assembled in such numbers as to overawe the military, whom it was said had likewise joined that party. On reaching Versailles, the guards of the Palace finding it impossible to contend with the mob, made no resistance, and it proceeded on to the Spacious Gallery of Versailles, and even to the door of the Anti-chamber where his Majesty was. Here the people waited, to the number of 10,000. Mr. Necker's coming out of the King's Closet, when being acquainted by him that he was still the Minister, they dispersed.

The Royal family were, however so extremely alarmed by these proceedings, that THE KING wrote a letter to the order of Nobility, requesting it would no longer oppose the Third Estate. The COUNT D'ARTOIS wrote another to the same effect, adding that till the Nobility joined with it, *his Majesty's life was in danger*. It was this which brought about the sudden junction of the two parties.

The subsequent appointment of the MARSHAL DE BROGLIO was to prevent any similar tumults, and to secure the personal safety of the King, who had certainly much to fear. This appointment is to continue as a resource against any future alarm.

The National Assembly has at length resolved that the Island of *St. Domingo*, should send six Deputies to Parliament.

From the PERMANENT COMMITTEE *of the Hotel de Ville, July 16.*

The circulation is re-established in the interior parts of Paand on the roads, in such a manner, that all carriages whatever may pass, without being stopped by any patrole.

The patroles placed at the barriers, for the surety of collecting the duties, will not stop any thing going out, but provisions and arms.

Carriages of every sort, have no other constraint in Paris, than being obliged to go in a walk or gentle trot.

The Play-Houses are to be opened, and the public walks frequented as heretofore.

The tradesmen, artificers, and manufacturers, may now return to their usual activity, and all the citizens are invited immediately to extend peace and order.

The patroles are enjoined to assist in the execution of this arret.

Done at the Town-Hall, in the Permanent Commitee, the 16th of July, 1789.

(Signed) VERGNE,
ROUEN,
DUCLOS DU FRESNOY,
CHIGNARD,
GENILLH,
DAVEYRIER, Secretary.

Fears having been announced, that great abuses had been made in the trust, sending, and delivering of letters at the Post-Office, the Count D'OGNY, Intendant General of the Posts, has presented to the Permanent Committee a request, desiring that four electors may be appointed to attend at the arrival, departure, and delivery of letters and packets.

In consequence of the above, notice has been given—

"That the management of the posts do continue as before, (it being understood there is not any species of violation of trust,) and this, in presence of four of the electors appointed every day for that purpose."—

"Also agreed,—that absolute and free liberty be granted to the couriers, that they may be escorted by the districts of the Paris militia; and especially by the district of St. Eustache, four electors to be sent to the Post-Office, to inspect with exactness the distribution and sending away of letters.

July 19—The general committee having ordered the architects and engineers to search the Bastile, in all the secret apartments, they have reported, that they have done the same with the greatest exactness, but there was not any prisoner whatever remaining therein.

LONDON, July 10.

THE French mail of yesterday brings news of only one day later than what we had already received.

The city of Paris is tolerably quiet. An encampment is forming in its neighbourhood, the troops are to be all there by the 13th instant, and be commanded by the Marshal de Broglio. Those which are already arrived a list occasionally to preserve the public tranquility.

The appointment of Marshal de Broglio to the command of the King's body guard, has given occasion to a protest of the officers of that regiment to the King. His Majesty answered them, that he never doubted their fidelity or zeal.

The National Assembly has entered on the regular business of its meeting. The Duke of Orleans was unanimously requested to act as President, which he declined;—the next nomination fell on the Archbishop of Vienna. M. Bailly, the late President, then received the thanks of the Assembly, for his prudent and able conduct during the time he was President.

The Secretaries to the National Assembly are, the Abbe Gregoire, for the Clergy; Monf. de Clermont Tonerre, and Lally Talendal, for the Nobility; and M. Seyes, Chapelier, and Mounier, for the Third Estate. It has been proposed that the Island of St. Domingo should only be allowed to appoint four Deputies; but this question was referred for further consideration.

It is rather remarkable, that the private letters received yesterday, make no mention of the insurrection at Metz. It is believed that the accounts sent over from Paris were greatly exaggerated.

There are, however, certain accounts of a tumult having happened at Lyons, in which some lives were lost; a mob assembled to the amount of about 2000 persons, and attacked the house of the Chief Magistrate (Prevot des Marchands) which they attempted to pillage, but were prevented by the City Militia. In the night of the 1st inst. the mob again attacked one of the Government offices, (Bureau des Aides) and were repulsed after having four men killed, about twenty wounded, and near the same number are committed to prison.

It is however generally believed, that these mobs in the provinces will be entirely suppressed, as soon as the national assembly comes regularly to sit. They proceed chiefly from the example of confusion which has reigned in Paris, and the universal dearness of all kinds of provisions.

The King of France has determined to shew Marshal Broglio, every kind of respect. He has ordered the apartments, lately occupied by the present Dauphin, when Duke of Normandy, to be prepared for his reception.

Monsieur de Calonne has been invited over by the Queen's party in France, which stand in great need of such an able minister. It is not, however, probable that he will accept the offer in the midst of such tumult.

It is rather curious to observe, that while the French are petitioning Great Britain for a supply of corn, on account of the scarcity in that country, the price of bread is at this moment as cheap in Paris as it is in London.

Blackfriars bridge is in such a ruinous state, that it really is unsafe to pass either under it or over it. The arches are mouldering away, and the foundation part so much decayed that the whole must soon fall to pieces. This is an example of city penury; doing a public work by contract.

On Monday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one Reid started on Blackheath, to run 100 miles in 24 hours. He performed it in 22 and a quarter, and would have done it in less, had he not drank somewhat too much. During the performance he slept two hours, and ran it in a measured circle of one mile, to the utter astonishment of all the spectators.

July 11. Mr. NECKER has laid before the States General of France, an account of all the steps taken by Government to alleviate it, the distresses arrising from the scarcity of Corn, with the quanties purchased in foreign countries, &c. from which it appears, that notwithstanding considerably more than *one million sterling* has been advanced for the purpose, and great sums sacrificed by the KING to keep down the markets, the situation is still exceedingly precarious. At this moment Paris is supplied from day to day by corn and flour, *brought post* by fresh relays of horses from the sea-ports in such quantities, and of such a quality as can be got.

So fearful was the French Government of having the tumults in that country spread abroad in Europe, that many private letters were stopped at the Post-Office for several days.

The presumption that a quantity of corn would be suffered to be exported to France, has caused some large speculations at the Corn Exchange.

Orders have been sent to all the Sea-Ports of the Kingdom to be very vigilant, that no undue quantities of grain or flour be carried out of the Kingdom but by certificate. Like orders are sent to the Irish Ports.

The new GRAND SIGNIOR has offered free pardon for every offence, to all Mussulmen from 16 to 60 years of age, on condition of their entering into his service.

July 14. A report prevails in Paris, and is very generally believed, that the King of Spain has offered the French King as many thousand men, and as much money as he shall find necessary, to support his dignity and rights against the attempts of any set of men. Should the King continue to persist in his present intentions, he will certainly have occasion for the assistance of some foreign power.

News was received yesterday from Vienna, that the Emperor had had so severe a return of his fever, that we may expect to hear of his death, by the next conveyance.

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

July 15. The following important intelligence was received yesterday by an extraordinary messenger from Paris.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. Necker, received his dismission from the King, as Comptroller General of the Finances. On receiving this notice, he instantly left Paris, and set out post for Geneva. The Baron de Breteuil is to succeed him, if he will accept the office, but it was not certain, as he was at his seat in the country some distance from Paris. The Duc de Vauguyon succeeds M. de Montmorin, and the Marshal de Broglio, is appointed Minister at war.

All Paris was in the utmost consternation, and at the time of the messenger's leaving that city, the tumult was become so violent, and extended, that orders had been given to draw out the cannon, and every man to stand under arms.

Previous to this, on the Friday and Saturday, there had been such a commotion in Paris, that one of the ringleaders about the palace was ordered to be taken up; but the persons who were sent with this command to arrest him, were torn to pieces by the mob.

The messenger who brings this news, at a few leagues distance from Paris, heard the report of cannon.

His Majesty's answer to the National Assembly, on the subject of their representation to dismiss the Swiss troops, is to the following effect:

"That he considered them necessary for the preservation of order and tranquility; that the Assembly had no reason to be under any constraint on their account, and that, if the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris were disagreeable, *his Majesty* would, on a request from the States-General, remove their sittings to *Soissons* or *Noyon*, in which case he would himself repair to *Compiegne*, in order to be at hand to correspond with the States."

We understand that a principal ground of the charge of impeachment against Mr. Necker is, that he did not act with the foresight of a prudent Minister in procuring supplies of corn last year, when the event of the present scarcity was pointed out to him, at the same time that he was offered a supply to any amount, at a very reasonable rate.

The finest part of M. de Mirabeau's argument in our paper of yesterday, was that, when he states the consequence of adding 35,000 men to the number of inhabitants about Paris, the lower order of which was starving for want; he said, that no political necessity could justify such a step.

In the midst of the commotions in France, the French are extremely vigilant in providing for their marine.

Ship-building is going forward with great activity at Brest. Vessels are daily arriving there with wood. The same preparations are making at Rochefort.

The skeletons of three 74 gun ships are arrived from Bayonne, in order to be completed at that port.

M. de Keyroulas, the French navigator round the world, who commanded the Resolution frigate, condemned at the Isle of France, is arrived at Brest. His ship's company are coming home in two ships, armed *en flute*.

Yesterday arrived the mail from Holland.

The principal news which it brings is to the following effect:

A battle has been fought between the Swedes and Russians, on the frontiers of Finland, near two villages on the extremity of the province of Savolax.

The Russians having, on the 11th of June passed the frontiers to the number of 6000 men, attacked the post of St. Michael, where a magazine was lodged. They were opposed by a very inferior number of Swedes, under the command of *Colonel Stedingk*, who fought them with small arms during the space of 17 hours, when the Russians were obliged to retire to *Christina*, leaving 250 men dead on the field, besides several officers taken prisoners. They were under the command of General Michelson.

At the close of the action, the Swedish regiments of *Ostro Botbnie* arrived with six pieces of cannon. It behaved in a very exemplary manner, having marched six Swedish miles and an half in one day, and the two last miles they ran, to be in time for the action.

In a battle fought since, near Parasalmi, the Russians had 700 men killed and wounded, two carriages laden with stores, 258 muskquets, &c. taken. The Swedish loss was 43 killed and wounded.

July 17. A rumour prevails of disturbances at Amsterdam, by an express arrived since the last Holland mail came away.

The Turkish squadron sailed from Constantinople, the 10th of May; it consisted of 40 frigates, 4 bomb-ships, and 40 sloops. The Tersana Emini, or Intendant of the Arsenal, gave a grand dinner to all the Officers of State, according to the usual custom.

The next day, which is likewise the custom in Turkey, the Grand Signior went incog. to the arsenal, and instantly ordered the head of the Tersana to be cut off, in his presence. His goods were likewise seized and confiscated.

His two sons are involved in his disgrace:—They were at the moment absent, but it is thought they will likewise suffer. The female part of the family are exiled.

No crime was alledged against them.

From this and similar practices, no one need wonder at the vast resources of the Turkish empire. A man's elevation to power and riches is almost sure in the end to be his downfall; and the Grand Signior is never pushed for money, but a rich man is sure to be his mark, and his fortune confiscated to the use of the State.

How pleasant it must be to live under such a MILD Government!!!

The news already given in this paper was of so late a date, having come by an extraordinary messenger, that the French mail of yesterday, only brings news of a few hours later date.

In addition to the resignations which have been already announced, we have to add the name of M. de la Luzerne Minister of the Marine, who has likewise retired.

Mr. Neckar is gone to Geneva, as we said; his dismissal was not generally known in Paris, till some hours after his departure, and it was kept secret, that he might have no solicitations to remain.

The Baron de Breteuil is only to superintend the Finances; Mr. Neckar's place is to be put in commission, to be under his controul. The new Ministry is far from being yet arranged.

The tumults in Paris are so great, that no public business is going forward. The funds fall considerably. The whole route from Paris to Versailles, which is twelve English miles, is lined with troops and cannon.

Previous to Mr. Necker's dismission, M. de Mirabeau retracted his charge of impeachments against him, as being the principal cause of the present scarcity of corn. It seems that M. de Mirabeau had been informed that the States of America had offered to supply France with grain, which was contradicted by a letter written from Mr. Jefferson, the American Minister at Paris. He was imposed on, it is said, by some invidious persons to ruin the credit of Mr. Necker: this retraction is, however, no apology for his rashness in alledging a grievous charge on such a light foundation.

There has been no attempt to arrest the Duke of Orleans.

The Palace of Versailles is guarded by three lines of soldiers, and the King has little to fear while the Marshal de Broglio is about him. The latter is determined to act vigorously, and to give no quarter to the mob. The Swiss Guards are in a fine state of discipline.

The army under Marſhal Broglio, ſtationed at Paris and Verſailles, is as follows:

Six Lieutenant Generals.—Meſſrs. Beſerval, Chatelet, de Vaubecourt, de Narbonne, Falkuayn, and Viomeſnil. Seven Marſhals of Infantry.—Four ditto of Cavalry —Four Aids de Camp.—Eighteen Lieutenant Colonels. —Seventeen Regiments ſtationed at Paris.—Four ditto of Artillery.—Nine ditto in the Neighbourhood.—Altogether to the number of 35,000 men.

Mr Neckar has publiſhed a very ſatisfactory exculpation of his conduct, relating to the precautions he uſed to prevent the ſcarcity of corn, which we hope to give at ſome future opportunity.

Laſt week a hand bill was found ſtuck up at the Palais Royale (the town houſe of the Duke of Orleans at Paris) containing the following addreſs:

"Illuſtrious deſcendant of the moſt beloved of Kings —auguſt ſhoot from the ſtock of Henry IV. Your patriotic zeal confirms the immortality which your elevated ſoul has procured you.—As a warrior, you revenge your oppreſſed country—as an excellent Prince of the Blood Royal, you defend and ſupport the moſt helpleſs claſs of the nation, and 5 or 6000 citizens of the third order.—That claſs of people come this day before your palace, to prove to you by effuſions of their heart, the ſincerity of which the honour of the French name will warrant, how reſpectfully grateful they are for the intereſt you have taken in eſtabliſhing their happineſs. May Heaven perpetuate the illuſtrious branches of ſuch a ſtock!

"Deign, great Prince, to ſupport the nation by your powerful protection; and to the moſt remote poſterity ſhe will preſerve a greatful remembrance of it.

"O! great and virtuous Princeſs, worthy conſort of a Prince dear to the nation, may you be a ſharer in theſe wiſhes: They are pure and without allay, for they come from our heart."

This addreſs, it is ſuſpected, was ſtuck up for the purpoſe of ſounding the diſpoſition of the people, and has given great alarm to Government.

July 18. Fine wheat now ſells in many ports of FRANCE for 70s. per quarter.

The armies in the North, and on the frontiers of Poland, conſume the ſuperfluity of grain annually exported from Dantzick, and in this year, which is truly diſtreſſing, not only the provinces of France are in a ſtate of diſtreſs, but likewiſe Spain and other kingdoms have experienced a ſcarcity.

The King of France has already imported on his own account, to the amount of 25 millions. Many cities have likewiſe imported largely on the King's credit.

It has been therefore recommended by the King, to order that only one ſort of bread ſhould be made in Paris, viz. a brown bread made of pure wheat, by which 30 days uſual conſumption will laſt 40 days.

The long and rigorous winter which we lately experienced, is mentioned as having encreaſed the national difficulties.

Were Great Britain to aſſiſt the patriotic party in France, it would be but ſerving the French King as he ſerved us in reſpect to the American Roundheads. Europe looks upon the fall of that proud monarchy with a ſmile of ſatisfaction. They ſee the cap of liberty towering over the top of the French lily, and the motto of *Stat pro Ratione Voluntas* changing into *Vincit Amor Patriæ*.

Were *England* in the ſituation *France* is, and the blue and buff mob as formidable as the Pariſian Canaille, our Eaſt and Weſt India poſſeſſions would be ſnatched at by our Gallic neighbours. Why then ſhould we tamely look on, and not profit by the wretched ſtate of France? They would ſhew us no quarter in the ſame ſituation.

By the cuſtom-houſe books it appears, that the duty on tobacco, from the 5th of April, 1788, to the 5th of April, 1789, amounted to Four hundred and ninety-eight thouſands and twenty-one pounds, ſeven ſhillings, and twopence halfpenny, and that the tea for the ſame time only produced 112,105 l 1s. 2d.

A fire has lately happened in the town of Senectere, in the province of Auvergne, by which the whole place, excepting 12 houſes, has been burnt to the ground, and a prodigious number of the inhabitants deſtroyed.

CORN.

Abſtract of Mr. Necker's Statement of the Cauſes of the preſent Scarcity of Corn in FRANCE.

The principal cauſe of this diſaſter has its origin from an edict of Council, iſſued in June, 1787, allowing the free exportation of corn from the French dominions.

This edict was at firſt extremely popular, and the corn trade ſoon became an object of great magnitude, and the exports were very conſiderable.

Such was the ſituation of that commerce when Mr Necker was called into power in the month of Auguſt laſt year.

This miniſter's very early attention was called to the ſituation of the kingdom, in reſpect to the corn harveſt of that year, and the demand of foreign nations for that article. The reſult of theſe enquiries giving much cauſe for uneaſineſs, the King was adviſed to prohibit the further exportation of corn, and an edict to that effect was iſſued on the 7th of September. This prohibition at the time cauſed great diſcontent, but the event has proved how neceſſary it was.

On a further enquiry into the produce of the harveſt, the appearance was ſo favourable, that on the 23d of November the King iſſued an edict, offering a bounty of 40 ſous on every quintal of flour, and 30 ſous per quintal on corn imported from the States of America.

This bounty was only firſt offered to extend to June, in order to haſten the importations, but it was afterwards prolonged to the firſt of September next.

On the 11th of laſt January, the bounty was extended to all importations from Europe; and on the 20th of April the bounties were doubled, and the cargoes which arrived were all paid for in ready money. Commiſſions were likewiſe given to merchants in Holland, Hamburgh, Dantzick, and Auſtrian Flanders. A great quantity was expected from England, but the general and increaſing demand for corn raiſed the value of that article there above the exportation price.

The following is the report of the committee of the States General of France, appointed to conſider the regulations to be adopted in the eſtabliſhment of the new conſtitution:

Article I. The ſole object of every Government is the maintenance of the rights of men; whence it follows, that Government muſt be conſtantly reminded of this end, by a declaration of their natural and inalienable rights.

II. Monarchial Government being calculated to maintain theſe rights, is for that reaſon adopted by the French Nation; it is adapted to a large community; it is neceſſary for the happineſs of France. The declaration of the principles of ſuch a Government ſhould immediately follow that of the rights of man.

III. It reſults from the principles of the Monarchy, that the Nation, to ſecure its rights, has conceded particular privileges to the Monarch; the Conſtitution, therefore, ſhould declare with preciſion the reciprocal rights of both.

IV. The Aſſembly ſhould begin by declaring the rights of the French Nation:—Then the rights of the KING

V. The rights of the Nation and the KING exiſting only for the happineſs of the people who compoſe the Nation, naturally lead to an examination of the rights of Citizens.

VI. It being impoſſible individually to aſſemble the French Nation, it ought to be repreſented.—The mode of repreſentation, therefore, and the privileges of its Repreſentatives, ſhould be ſpecified.

VII. From the concurrence of the powers of the Nation and the King, reſults the inſtitution and execution of laws: It muſt be determined, therefore, in what manner theſe laws ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and then in what mode they ſhall be carried into execution.

VIII. Laws have for their object the general adminiſtration of the kingdom, the actions and property of the Citizens.

The execution of laws which reſpect the general adminiſtration, require Provincial and Municipal Aſſemblies: We muſt enquire therefore what ſhould be the organization of the Provincial Aſſemblies, and how the Municipal Aſſemblies ſhall be conſtituted.

IX. The execution of the laws concerning the property and actions of Citizens, demands the inſtitution of a Judicial Power; the Aſſembly muſt determine to whom this muſt be confided; and next the obligatory duties and limits of this Judicial Power - (a mortal blow to the Ariſtocratic power, and ſcandalous abuſes of the Parliaments!)

X. For the execution of the laws, and the defence of the kingdom, the eſtabliſhment of a Public Force is neceſſary.

The number of perſons of faſhion who have left France, and who have come over to England are very viſible in London each day.

July 20. The MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, who fought ſo gallantly in America, is among the moſt popular characters in France.

By letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 9th of June, we are informed that Joſouf Pacha, the Grand Vizier, has been depoſed, and that Iſaac Pacha, formerly Governor of Vidin, is elected to that dignity.

We alſo learn, that the Ruſſians, after having beaten the Turks in the Black Sea, in the neighbourhood of Varna, and ſeized ſeveral tranſports laden with corn for Conſtantinople, have landed, and taken poſſeſſion of Kollat.

A very bloody action, lately took place near Czeltin, between a body of Turks, and part of the Auſtrian corps of free-booters, under the command of Col. de Wukaſſovich. The battle was kept up for a conſiderable time with fire-arms; but throwing theſe away, both parties advanced againſt each other, ſword in hand.

The ſword ſoon decided the fate of the day; the Auſtrians, having had one officer and 30 men killed, forced the Turks to fly. The latter left dead upon the field full 300 men.

July 23. During the tumults in Paris, M. LABUT, a private gentleman, gave 300,000 livres to aſſiſt the Patriots, and at the ſame time offered his five children as volunteers in the cauſe.

The Marquis de la FAYETTE ordered the Baſtile to be *entirely demoliſhed*, without conſulting the King. A motion was made in the Town-hall, to erect on the ſpot where the Baſtile ſtood, a Statue, to be dedicated to Louis XVI.—inſcribed to the *Father of his People*, and the *Reſtorer of Liberty*!

No notice whatever is taken by our Conſul of the ſituation of the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets as we underſtand he has directions not to give any information about them.

The *Blinkinſop*, WILSON, a Britiſh ſhip, from Newcaſtle to the Baltic, is ſeized by the Swediſh fleet, and ſent to Carlſcroon, on account of her having lead on board, which is a contraband article.

A letter from Barcelona, dated July 4, 1789, ſays, "By a letter from Marſeilles, we learn that the Algerines have taken eight French veſſels, two that ſailed from this port; they ſold the crews and cargoes, and beheaded Capt. Almete's mate, our chamber of commerce have ſent an expreſs to court reſpecting this matter; they have alſo taken a Spaniard with 5000 Duxos on Board, and a coaſting Tartan, loaded with wood for the King's account."

The following Anti-Criſade, juſt publiſhed by the *Grand Mufti*, and diſperſed throughout the Turkiſh dominions, while it makes an enlightened European ſmile at the incongruous mixture of heavenly bliſs with amorous joys, will no doubt animate many an honeſt Muſſulman to wade through ſeas of human blood, with ſuch a Paradiſe in view:

"To all faithful Muſſelmen. There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his Prophet. The arm of the Almighty mover of the Heavens, of him who ſendeth his light to the moon to illuminate the darkened face of the earth, and for the triumph of the true believers, hath caſt from his throne *Abdul-Hamed*, as one wrings off a withered branch from a tree, becauſe he ſwerved from the right road: He hath raiſed to the empire of the world a young and magnanimous Prince, full of ardor, who ſhall be the ſword to avenge the injuries received by our nation, the elect of the Lord: We have ſuffered loſſes, becauſe the late Miniſter of the faithful was out of favour with our great Prophet: But theſe loſſes will be remembered only as a dream, as ſoon as you reſume your ancient courage, fearleſs of the ſwords, or of the fire of the infidels, which will be to you brittle as glaſs, and cold as ice; every thing depends on you; if you live, honour, and riches, and renown will be your glorious reward: If you periſh in the cauſe of Mahomet and of Selim, delights the moſt voluptuous—beauties the moſt enchanting—await you; and the angels of Mahomet will conduct you to the ſource of pleaſures in the flowery vales of Paradiſe. Wield then the fear-ſhedding ſabre, paſs the ſeas, and inſtantly retake from the enemy the places they have gained. He, who was contrary to the ſpirit that has ever animated us, is dead.—He reigns who will ſupport you without fear, and who has girded on the ſabre for the defence of the Ottomans, and for the glory of the religion of the True-Believers.—There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his Prophet."

FRANCE.

The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY continues to deliberate on the plan of the NEW CONSTITUTION; their ſittings are unremitted, and ſhew a degree of patriotiſm, prudence, and application, which no perſon can reſiſt admiring, though the event may tend finally to our own diſadvantage as a nation. The deliberations of this aſſembly are diſtinguiſhed by a ſpirit of public virtue, which would have adorned the proceedings of ancient Greece and Rome.

The QUEEN's party is now at the loweſt ebb, and the ſecret junto are moſtly fled; perhaps it was neceſſary, for impeachments in France are not conducted in that ſlow, deliberative manner as they are here. The public voice calls aloud for inſtant puniſhment, and a ſpeedy eſcape is the word. The national Aſſembly is now become ſo ſtrong and unanimous, that no power of the Monarch can oppoſe the law it may pleaſe to lay down, even if it was in the King's diſpoſition. The late tumults of Paris have ſtruck a terror into the Court Party, which will not ſoon be got over.

Paris has now a regular committee of the principal citizens to overlook public affairs, as well as a guard for the protection of the city, and the beſt underſtanding prevails between the city, and the national Aſſembly at Verſailles, which are in conſtant communication on the important ſubject of future government.

MARSHALL BROGLIO has retired to his eſtates in Lorraine, greatly diſguſted with the KING for his want of reſolution, of which he has been the dupe. The marſhall aſſured the King, at the very height of the tumults in Paris, that if he would only ſtand firm, the army under his command was ſufficient to protect him, and ſecure obedience from the multitude.

The Duke of ORLEANS was at Verſailles the whole time of the riots.

M. DE BARENTIN is gone off with the reſt of the courtly deſerters. M. DE FOULON, who was reported to be dead, is come to life again, and to preſerve it, declares, that he had not actually received his *diploma* among the late new adminiſtration. The BARON DE BRETEUIL pleads nearly the ſame excuſe, and ſays, that he had not taken the oath of office, and conſequently was not reſponſible for the advice given the King.

Whether the national Aſſembly will think theſe apologies ſufficient, time muſt diſcover. Perhaps, it would be the part of a generous enemy to forget paſt offences, in the joy that ſuch great good has been produced by ſo much evil.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.

A LONDON paper ſays, that the King of Spain has given orders for a voyage round the world, under the direction of the Chevalier Malaſpina, an Italian, and Captain of a frigate.

The principal object of the voyage is to obtain exact hydrographic charts of the immenſe ſhores of the South Sea, and the Archipelago of the Philippines.

Sunday laſt was married in Williamſburg, Mr JOHN PENDLETON of Caroline, to Miſs NANCY LEWIS of the above city.

DEATH] Mr ROBERT RAWLINGS, of this city, after a lingering illneſs; univerſally regretted by a large circle of acquaintances.

☞ *The late profeſſor of Law and Police in the college of William & Mary, having reſigned his office there, will, nevertheleſs, attend ſtudents, at his own houſe, in Williamſburg.*

NOTICE.

ON the 6th of Auguſt, 1789 I apprehended a certain JOSEPH YATES, who (as he confeſſed) ſtole from SAMUEL WILSON, of North Carolina, on Dann river, a ſorrel HORSE, about 7 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, off hind foot white, lately branded on the near ſhoulder S, a ſore on his neck which apparently was occaſioned by bleeding. The thief hath lately eſcaped from the jail of Rockingham county. The horſe I have in poſſeſſion, and will deliver him to any perſon properly authoriſed to receive him on the neceſſary payment for his keeping being paid to

JOHN SMITH.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamſburg, the firſt day of Auguſt, 1789, a negro man by the name of PETER, who ſays he belongs to Thomas Johnſon, of Louiſa county, and formerly belonged to John Boſwell of ſaid county, he is a tall fellow about 30 years of age, of a tawney complexion, he has loſt his toes, and been ſhot in one of his knees, which deprives him of the uſe of it in ſome meaſure: The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN CRUMP, jailor.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, a bay MARE, 4 feet 7 inches high, 10 years old, neither docked nor branded, both hind feet white, ſome ſaddle ſpots and white hairs in her mane and tail, lame in her fore leg, a large ſtar in her forehead, and a ſmall ſnip on her noſe. Appraiſed to 8 l. JOHN GOODE, jun.

TAKEN up in Buckingham county, a bright bay HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, his hind feet white to his footlocks, ſeveral white hairs in his tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock with a ſwivel ſtirrup iron, and appears to be ſomewhat creſt fallen. Appraiſed to 10 l.

MORRIS HAMILTON.

POET's CORNER.

EMIGRATION.

BY dire misfortune driven to diſpair,
To ſouthern climes our hardy ſons repair;
There in a land of fire, diſeaſe, and ſlaves,
Where the FIRST PLANTER is the man of graves;
Where fevers, agues fogs and dews deſtroy,
And aid grim Death the Sexton to employ,
The wretched victims find when 'tis too late,
Their native clime affords a milder fate.

ANECDOTE.

Of Mr. ORME, *the Hiſtorian of the* WAR *in* INDIA.

WHEN this gentleman preſided in the export warehouſe of Madras one Davidſon who acted under him, one day at breakfaſt being aſked by Mr. Orme of what profeſſion his father was? Davidſon replied, a Sadler. And pray ſaid Orme why did he not bring you up a ſadler? "I was always whimſical, (ſaid Davidſon) and rather choſe to try my fortune, as you have done in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice. But pray, Sir, (continued he) what profeſſion was your father?" My father (anſwered the hiſtorian, rather ſharply) was a gentleman." "And why, (retorted Davidſon, with great ſimplicity and bluntneſs) did he not bring you up a gentleman?"

Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 25, 1789.

THE bill eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the executive department, was read a ſecond time, and made the order of the day on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the houſe agreed to take up on Monday next the report of the committee relative to the Jerſey election.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and ſeal of the United States, for the publication of the acts of Congreſs, for the authentication of records, the cuſtody of the ſeal, &c.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to ſtrike out that part of the firſt clauſe of the bill, which reſpects the denomination of the office, that is, which provides that the department of foreign affairs ſhall henceforth be denominated the department of State, and that the principal officer ſhall be called the Secretary of State, and to inſert a clauſe providing for the eſtabliſhment of an officer to be denominated———. He ſaid he ſhould move that the principal in this office ſhould be ſtyled "keeper of the ſeals."

Mr. Smith was ſupported by Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Clymer, and ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lawrence.

A doubt was ſuggeſted from the chair, whether the above motion was in order; it appearing inconſiſtent with a rule of the houſe, that no motion ſhall be received under colour of amendment, which operates as a ſubſtitute for the whole clauſe.

On this queſtion being referred to the committee, they reſolved that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Smith then moved to ſtrike out the whole clauſe. This was negatived.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the word "ſtate," in the ſtyle of the office, and to inſert the words "the United States." This was loſt.

The committee then proceeded to the other parts of the bill; ſeveral amendments were made, and the committee roſe without going through the bill.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the houſe that they had concurred in the reſolution to adjourn on the 2nd of September next, and had alſo receded from their amendments to the bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department.

The houſe then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 26.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the ſafe keeping the acts, records and ſeals of the United States, and the committee having gone through the ſame, roſe and reported. The houſe accepted the report, and ordered that the bill ſhould be engroſſed for a third reading this day.

A meſſage was received from the Senate accompanying the bill to regulate the coaſting trade, &c. in which the Senate had concurred with amendments; and the houſe proceeded immediately to the conſideration of the ſame.

THURSDAY, Auguſt 27.

The engroſſed bill providing for the ſafe keeping the acts, records, and ſeal of the United States, was read a third time, and paſſed the houſe.

Mr. Partridge from the committee, reported, that they had compared the enrolled bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department with the original, and had found it correct.

The houſe proceeded to the further conſideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and having gone through them, agreed to the ſame.

Mr. Vining preſented to the houſe an act of the ſtate of Delaware, offering to the United States the juriſdiction over ten miles ſquare, in any part of that ſtate, ſhould Congreſs make choice thereof for the permanent reſidence of the federal government; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Heiſter preſented to the houſe a repreſentation of the inhabitants of the borough of Reading, in Pennſylvania, ſtating the advantageous ſituation of that place, and their wiſhes to have it made choice of, as the place of the permanent reſidence of the federal government; which was read and laid on the table.

A ſimilar repreſentation from the inhabitants of Germantown, and the inhabitants of Carliſle both in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the act of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ceding the juriſdiction over ten miles ſquare to the United States, were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, made a ſupplementary report, on the ſubject of eſtimating the ſupplies neceſſary for the current year, which was read, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

(To be Continued in our next.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.

AMONG a great number of the rich favourites of the predeceſſor of Selim III. the chief of the black eunuchs and Treaſurer, who were diſpoſed to peace, have been ſtrangled. The new Sultan diſapproves of all that was done previous to his advancement to the throne.

Very afflicting news is received from the Black Sea, where the Ruſſian corſairs have ruined our commerce; and we learn that a Ruſſian fleet approached Conſtantia, bombarded the port, and ſeized the grain deſtined for our capital, where there is a great ſcarcity of that article.

AMSTERDAM, July 6.

SINCE the two Dutch veſſels formerly mentioned to have been ſeized by the Swedes, they have taken another, namely the T. Sikkes, of Roterdam, bound to Peterſburg: She was eſcorted to Carliſcrona.

M. Fitzherbert, who lately arrived here in quality of Envoy Extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain, yeſterday morning had a conference with the Preſident of the States General, when his Excellency delivered his credential letters.

LONDON, June 2.

THE King of Sardinia is reckoned among the confederates againſt England, not becauſe he may of himſelf wiſh to be ſo claſſed, but becauſe he muſt be againſt us whenever we reckon Auſtria and France among our enemies. He might be conſidered as a powerful ally to either of thoſe formidable neighbours againſt the other. But when they unite, he muſt join them, or loſe Savoy, and his territories in Lombardy.

The land force of the ſtates likely to be againſt us, would infinitely ſurpaſs any thing that we and our allies could oppoſe to it, even though Mr. Pitt ſhould be ſtrengthened either by a direct alliance with the Porte, or by the diverſion which its arms, againſt Auſtria and Ruſſia might produce.

Who then is the man who can lay his hand upon his breaſt, and declare with ſincerity, that Mr. Pitt had formed theſe connexions on the continent, by which we might be able to check our rival, France.

If the treaty with Pruſſia had been coupled with one with Ruſſia, Auſtria, or even Spain, we would not ſay what truth, nor party ſpirit, compels us now to declare, that we firmly believe our connexion with Pruſſia, as it now ſtands, to be pregnant with ruin to this country.

June 29. The port of Dantzick and the other ports in the Baltic are now ſhut againſt the exportation of all kind of grain

Six ſail of ſhips, deeply laden with American wheat, are now lying in the Yarmouth Roads, but the Britiſh ports being unexpectedly ſhut they are now re-conſigned to different ports in France.

In conſequence of the damage done to growing crops by the preſent heavy rains, wheat is riſing ſo rapidly in price, that the port of London is expected to be opened on Tueſday next for the importation of wheat and flour.

There is a tide in the affairs of nations as well as men that ſeems to ſet human management and controul at defiance This is very evident in France at this moment where the moſt powerful and abſolute Sovereign in the univerſe bids fair to be deprived at a blow of all his prerogatives and reduced to the moſt rigid limitation of authority; where the influence of the church ſtands on the brink of annihilation and where the moſt formidable ariſtocracy is threatened with inſtantaneous diſſolution; where, in ſhort an enſlaved people become paramount, and dictate to the cuſtomary dictators.

The King of Sweden will certainly lead his troops to action againſt the Imperialiſts in Finland.

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH, on Wedneſday the 28th of October, on the plantation where Mrs. Teaſe now lives, in Auguſta, near Rockfiſh Gap,

SEVERAL LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

to enable us to diſcharge the debts of the eſtate of William Teaſe, deceaſed

MARY TEASE, Executrix.
ROBERT LOVE, Executor.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 1, 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, *by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.*

Cheſterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

To be Sold,

On the 21ſt day of September next, in YORK,

ALL THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

NEGROES, STOCK, AND A

CHARIOT & HORSES

that belonged to the late General Thomas Nelſon.

There will alſo be ſold on the 5th day of October next, in Hanover,

ALL THE NEGROES,

STOCK, & PLANTATION UTENSILS,

That were the property of the late General THOMAS NELSON.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond with ſecurity to be approved of by the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM NELSON, jun. Ex'or.

YORK, Auguſt 9, 1789.

THE

VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

To be run at the Bowling-Green, will commence on the 2d Tueſday in October next, where will be a great many of the beſt horſes in the ſtate

JOHN HOOMES, S. C.

There will be a BALL and a genteel SUPPER every night during the ſeaſon. Tickets to which will be ONE DOLLAR each Accommodations for gentlemen are increaſed ſince the laſt races.

GIDEON BOWSHER.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED *of* TRUST, *made to the ſubſcribers by the late Gen. Thomas Nelſon, will be ſold at Hanover courthouſe, on Thurſday the firſt day of October,*

ALL THAT

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on Pamunkey river,

In the county of Hanover, known by the name of

BULLFIELD.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond with ſecurity to be approved of by the ſubſcribers, and to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun. } *Truſtees.*

YORK, Auguſt 20, 1789.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY.
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88. *Alſo* M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.

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